THE INTERIOR OF APRICA.

From the London New Times.

The have received accounts of a recent discovery in central Africa, which will soon be laid before the public in greater detail—but of which the following outline is sufficient. but of which the following outline is which, early curious:—Major Clapperton and Captain Denham, in the course of their late expedition in that part of the world, arrived in the territory, and subsequently resided for some weeks, in the capital of a nation, whose manners and history seem likely to occupy to no trivial extent, the attention of the pub to no trivial extent, the attention of the public of this country—we might safely say, of the whole civilized world. They found a nation jet black in colour, but not in our sense of the term negroes; having long hair and fine high features. This people was found to be in a state of very high civilization; and above all, the British travellers witnessed a review of seven thousand cavelry, divided into regular regiments, and alry, divided into regular regiments, and clothed in complete armour. Six thousand wore the perfect hauberk mail of the early Norman Knights; most strange by far of all, one thousand appeared in perfect Roman

The conjectures to which this has given rise are vario is. We confess for ourselves, that looking to the polished and voluptuous manners are ribed to this people, the cleance of their houses, &c.; in a word, the total difference between thermand any other total difference between themand any other race as yet discovered in the interior of "Africa, the mother of monsters," our own opinion is strongly that here we have a fragmant of the old Numidian population: a specimen of the tribes who after long contending and long cooperating with imperial Rome, were at last fun to seek safety in the central desart, up as the dissolution of the empire.

"In these squadrons Messrs. Clapperton and Denham probable beheld the liveliest image that ever has been witnessed by modern eyes of the legions of Juguitha—may we not say of Hannibal".

The armour we understand, is fabricated in the armour we understain, is the team in the most perfect style of art; and the Roman suits might be taken for so many Herculanean or Pompulan discoveries, if it were possible for us to imagine the existence enuine antiques, possessing all the glossy aish of yesterday's workmanship.

"One of these travellers has already set off on his return to this sable court.

EXCELLENT.

EXCELLENT.

In post your Mechanics. There is score any thing which tends more to the innoverment of a town, than a fair and liberal support afforcied to Mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the property of town or country, and that population being of an honest and industrious character, readers recognity on the property of th racter, renders prosperity more certain, uni-form, and unvarying. Scarce any place has ever yet risen to much importance, even when possessed of the utmost commercial advantages without a due regard to the en advantages without a due regard to the en-couragement of the mechanical arts. For though the exportation of produce, and the importation of merchandize, may form the leading features of such a place: the various arts of mechanism are invariably called in requisition, and are indispensible to render the progress of communical operations safe and easy; to an inland town, mechanics are important as elsewhere. They con stitute a large and respectable portion of society, in all countries—but in our own towns and villages, they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population. To a ford ample support to a class of citizens so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the daty of those engaged in other American Athenaum.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION

The following instance, (says the Wor-cester Spy.) of an extraordinary preserva-tion, happened a few years since, to a gen-teman formerly residing in this State, but now one of the most entinent merchants in

Passing one night on the ocean, he was aroused by a tremendous shock. Springing instantly on deck, he was met by something at the head of the gangway, which though but partially awale, he instinctively soized at the head of the gangway, which though but partially awake, be instactively seized hold of, and clumped. It proved to be the bowsprit of a larg, this which had run afoul of them, and we have been directly over the vessel in which he was a passenger. It was instantly sunk, and every soul on board except himself, perished in the general destruction, leaving him alone to tell the sad and natimely fate of all his companions. He then formed a resolution never more to ris-que the dangers of the sea, to which he has thus far rigidly adhered.

years, the French armies fought in Europe and Africa, two hundred and eighty-eight battles, as recorded in history, averaging one battle per month, independent of hund dreds of skirmishes, naval engagements, and effusion of blood in the East and West In-

Extracts from letters received from officers of the Ontario and Eric, dated at Smyrna, 29th October and 1st September, 1825.

In the night of the 29th Aug. a fire broke-out in this asiatic city. Upon observing that the inhabitants made no exertions to quell the spreading flames, Commodore Rodgers, at the head of about 200 of our Scamen and with the engines of the squadron, landed and in less than two hours extinguished the

Reports from the Morea are contradictory as to the success of the Greeks and Turks. It is however a fact that the Greeks have Missolonghi in their possession, and also that the Greeks have now the possession of the

The Turks in this city behead the Greeks upon trivial pretexts—sometimes as many as six in one day, placing the head between the legs of the victim and leaving the body thus exposed for days! I saw on the 28th August

two bodies thus shockingly exposed.

Mr. Washington, formerly a lieutenant in our army is here from the Morea. He is not the worse for the Greek service.

There is a New Yorker in Greece, who commands 800 Greece—I hear that his corps is in excellent order, and that he has distinction the state of the s guished himself.

Our commerce is an osed in the Archipe-tage—the title is becoming valuable—a na-val force seems absolutely necessary among these islands, for force will only prevent dations. Several piracies have already containted even on our flag, on that na piracy is common. The English and American flags are most res-

FYFECTS OF GANALS.

The influence of the canal, then the besiness of this village, is already visible to agreat extent. Bostvarrive and depart constantly, and the repeated peals of the bostmen's horas are constantly, mingled with the merry "iffo, heave, O!" of the lake marrinets, as they are listily transferring the cargoes of goods from the beats to the ressels which are to carry them on to the place of destination. The late emigrants to Ohio and Michigan have created an unusual demand for the necessaries and luxuries of life and satonigan have created an unusual de-inand for the necessaries and luxuries of life in those regions; and as the steam hoals are done running for this season, upon the Lake, there remains. annareasts, there remains, apparently, more carrying for the scheoners, than they will be able to accomplish before the close of the naviga-

Our town, from being an inland place, searcely known, even in its location, has now a sumed the air of a sea port upon the Atlantic, and Oysters, Clams, &c. from New-York, are landing daily from the beats at the

DUBLIN POLICE.

Two women, one as yellow and shrivefled s a withered crab-apple, the other young and fair, with two languishing blue eyes, and an artificial black one, stated to the Magistrate, that they had both been kilt by Magistrate, that they had both been kindly one Roger Mooney,' merely because they wished to prevent the said Roger from murdering both their men. They also stated that they had served Roger with a summons, but he had not attended.

"But I attend for him," said an old woman at a Mooney, and the

man; "I am Mrs. Hoger Mooney, and the reason he's not here this day, is, because he's not able to walk, from the beating you both gave nim; and it's the first time a Moo-ney had to lie down to a MaDaniel, you

weetches."

"Oh, your Wersh. listen to that," said the younger count mant: "now, are the Monney's fulf as lodd a breed as the M'Daniel."

"No, in lead they're not," said the old appropriation."

complainant.
Young Complainant—Whisht, whisht, Onny can't you let a body speak; you're bothering his Worship; why, Boger beat myself and all belonging to me, and he says he'll never stop until he drives us all from Dakey; he says he'll beat the life out of us, if

e don't go.
Defendant's wife—Devil's cure to you that right-have you to come to a place that tre notation lived in many car before you had a gran liather. Ar'nt we the real old Greeks, and ye'r but a parcel of Turks.

Oh, your Worship, don't mind what they say, and just see how Roger will molvathur them.

The Magistrate said, that he certainly should not wait to see any such thing, and desired Mrs. Roger to bring in her husband the next day, with two sureties to keep the

peace.
"Well, I will, your worship," said the defendant's wife; "but sure you must know well that the M'Daniels have no right to come to Dalkey, as long as the Mooneys choose to stay there."

STYPTIC.

It is stated with unshaken confidence, and at is stated with unshaken confidence, and as the result of actual and repeated experi-ence, that a half tumbler of gin sling, well covered with powdered nutmeg, proves a speedy and an efficacious styptic in that dangerous and ainming complaint, a bleeding of the lungs. It was the discovery of accident, but has never been known to fail, though often tried, even when all other known means have been resorted to in vain.
N. Y. E. Post.

LEGAL JARGON.

In an excelient article on Law Pleadings. in a late Westminster Review, there is a de tailed exposure of the falsehoods, absurdi ties, couly and mystefying circumbocution, regularly introduced into all pleadings, to an extent that would almost appear incredible to those who have had the singular good fortune to escape through life a contact with such fraudulent proceedings. In the De-claration in an action for debt, it is the in-variable custom to commercia all the various modes in which the defendant might have got into the plaintiff's debt, besides the acgot into the plaintiff's debt, besides the actual one; the real amount of the debt is never stated, but a fictitious one, and indeed so complete is the exclusion from the Declaration of the real facts of the case; that the lawyers themselves have been driven to devise a supplementary paper called a Bill of Particulars, containing the statements upon which alone the action can be founded, and all of which bland he into Delaytics. itself. In an action of trover-that is, an action to recover property which a defendaction to recover property which a defendant has wrongfully seized or converted to his own use, the declaration not only states what it in 99 eases out of 190 a lie—namely that the plaintin accidentally lost and the defendant accidentally found the property in question—but multiplic tenfold the number or value of the articles described; as for her or value of the articles described; as for instance—if the action were brought for the value of 2 waggons, 0 horses, and 100 head of cattle, the Declaration would state. "For that whereas the said plaintiff, being possessed of certain cattle, goods, and chattels, to wit, 20 waggons, 20 carts, 20 carriages, 100 horses, 100 marcs, 100 geldings, 1,000 buils, 1,000 cows, 1,000 oxen, 1,000 heifers, and that the said cuttle models and casually lost the said cattle, goods, and chattels, and the said erme into the posses-sion of the said defendant casually by find-5.2 In ejectment, matters are still worse, a plaintiff and defendant named in the claration being both fictitious persons, devery allegation in it being wholly false! Of the kind of declaration in an action for assault & battery, a correct notion (says the able Reviewer) may be obtained from the following lines by an enlightened pleader:-The pleatings state, that John-a-Gull,

With envy, wrath, and malice full, With swords, knives, sticks, staves, fists and

Beat, bruised, and wounded, John-a-Gud geon,
First count: For that, with divers jugs, To wit, 12 pots, 12 cups, 12 mugs,
Of certain vulgar drink, called toddy,
Said Gull did shuice said Gudgeon's body,
To wit, his gold-laced hat and hair on,
And clothes which he had then and there

To wit, 12 jackets; 12 surtouts Twelve pantaloous, 2 pairs of boots, Which did thereby much discompose which and thereby inten discompose
Said Gudgeon's mouth, cars, eyes, & nose.
Back, belly, neck, thighs, feet, and toes;
By which and other, wrongs unheard of,
His clothes were spoiled and life despaired
of.

[Anstey's Pleader's Guide. [Anstey's Pleader's Guide.

C ·

OUR NAVIGATION

Albany, November 11.—We are happy to be informed that the exertions for the partial removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Hudson in this vicinity, have so far succeeded as to render the passage of the bar now perfectly easy at all times of the tide. This has been effected by the excavate, by removing about 3, feet (opposite to the steamboat wharf at the Overslaugh), of the bar which crosses the river longitudinally, and forms the principal obstruction. The depth of water within this space of 80 feet, is now from 8 to 12 feet, at low water. This is of course a temporary relief, but it This is of course a temporary miles, but it is a proof that not a litle may be effected by the means which have enabled the gentlement engaged in the experiment to do thus much

COMMERCE OF ALBANY-A gentle mai of our acquaintance counted yesterday at the wharves in this city upwards of one hundred vessels, besides the oyster schoolers and other small craft. The trade S. hers and other small craft. The trade & commerce of Albany seem to increase with the progress of the city in other respects. The business of the wharves and of the basin, shows an activity which it is not only a pleasure to look upon, but which is indicative, we trust, of the prosperous operations of our merchants and dealers.—Argus.

TRADE OF ALBANY-Never has our city presented such a scene of active businesses at present. The whole line of the dock is literally filled with goods and produced while the entire length of the pier is covered with lumber from western & northern forests that have been hitherto unproductive. The most sanguine have been agreeably disappointed in their calcu-lations. The increase of trade of Albany, ubts of the most sceptical vanis before experience. Although the commis-sioners of the canal fund were supposed to have overshot the mark when they estima have oversoot the mark when the ted the amount of canal tolls for this year at \$400,000 yet there is every reason to suppose that they will come near to, if they do not exceed \$500,000.—Daily Adv.

Aleppo, (Turkey,) Aug. 2. The environs of this city are desolated by innumerable hordes of Arabs, from all quar innumerable honges of Arabs, from an equa-ters, so that it is dangerous to go beyond the walls. The caravans are obliged to com-promise matters with these robbers, or to travel under a very strong escort, notwith-standing which travellers are not unfrequentstanling which travellers are not unrequently assessinated. Among these tibes, of which everabling possible the Jewish religion with a mixture of the Jewish religion with a mixture of the worship of Zoroaster Their tents and clothing are made of the skins of animals, and they seem to surpass the other Arch tribest in their solviety and skins of animals, another seem to surplus the other Arab tribes in their sobriety and fith. Hafiz the new Pacha of Marrach, has not yet been enabled to make his entry into the city of Antab, the seat of his government. He arrived at Marrach, efter having caused Selim Bey, his predectssor, and eleven of the nobles whom Selim had declared as the the nobles whom Selim had declared as the most rebellious, to be idecapitated. It is thought that he will oppointer great diffi-culty in taking possession of Antab, by rea-son of the assistance which the neighbouring Arab hordes give the inhabitants, particularly those of Johar, on the banks of the Eu-phrates. The environs of Tripoli and Lat-tachia are in revolt, and the inhabitants are reduced to the greatest misery. The principal Christians have been massacred, or have sought an asylum at this place. Ab-dallah Pacha of the Jeaune d'Arc, having as ked a considerable sum for the ransom of Cheik Bechir, who had been given up to him by Mustapha Pacha, the Cheik answermm by Mustapha Pacha, the Cheik answer-el that he would pay the sum on condition only of his being reinstated in his fortunes and honours. The same evening he was strangled. Mistapha the Pacha of Damas-cus, he my himself of the head of the cus, has put himself at the head of the car-avan of Mecca, on his return from his expe-dition to Jerusalem, where his barbarous conduct has sown the seeds of discord, which

MOONSHINE.

If an animal fresh killed, be exposed to the full effulgence of the moon, it will in a the full effulgence of the moon, it will in a few hours become a mass of corruption; whilst another animal, in exposed to such influence, and only a few set distance, will not be in the slighten manner affected. Fruits also, when exposed the moonshine, have been known to ripen much mere readily than those which have not; and plants shut out from the sun's rays, and from light, have been the sun's rays, and from light, have been the sun's rays. shut out from the sun's rays, and from light, and consequently bleached; have been observed to assume their natural appearance if exposed to the rays of a full moon. In South America, trees cut at the full moon, split almost immediately, as if torn asunder by some great external force. All these are remarkable and well established facts, but have a yet here accounted for.—Mechan. ver as yet been accounted for .- Mechan

will long infect this unhappy country.

CALL AGAIN TO-MORROW. Of all the evils at times experienced by men in different occupations—of all the ap palling sounds that assail the ear, none ar frequently more oppressive or heart-rending than the remark "Call again to-morrow." The industrious mechanic, who depends in a great measure, upon the proceeds of his daily labour the subsistence; the tradesman whose little feturns are anxiously sought af ter in order to enable him to continue hi branch of business, are frequently pland the most unpleasant dilemma, by being of liged to "call again to morrow?" How often is it the case, where a back

hill, not exceeding the amount of five dol-lars is presented, and before the debtor suf-fers himself to reflect upon the needy situ-ation of his creditor, ejaculates—"If no out of change—can't draw a check for so small an

mount—must 'call again to morrow."

Let the consequences be what they may those whose passing necessities are likel to involve them in difficulty, in some instan es cannot obtain sufficient cash to relieve themselves, from the smallness of their claims on others, who do not take their wants into

consideration, further than by requesting them to "call again to morrow." The simple sum of ten dollars, paid by Inc simple, sum of ten dollars, paid by one man, in numerous instances, would relieve the wants of many: for instance, A owes B ten dollars, B indebted, to C and D each in the sum of five dollars, the wants of the three latter can be relieved by the prompt liquidation of the debt due by A. The payment of small amounts would prevent many oppressive prosecutions, cause the disconment or small anounts would prevent many oppressive prosecutions, cause the discontinuance of unpleasant suits, and upon the whole, the good understanding of society would be much better, maintained; than by collisions confirm continually. soliciting a creditor to "call again to morrow when you can that to day."

Extrem ROM GRIEGE.

Extract of a letter thated Napoli di Romania,
September 16th, 1825.

"I've arrived here all in good health, on
the 13th and every day since, we have been
visited by the big fish of the Greek Government, and they are fine noble looking men.
This town is walled and well delanded by
commanding batteries, situated on a very
high hill behind the town, and also by a castie on an island in the harbour. The whole
mounting about 100 guns, well served by tie on an island in the harbour. The whole mounting about 100 guns, well served by good artillerists, among whom are some french and Germans. The Greeks who visited us, said they had no fear of attack from the Turks, all they fear now is famine. About two months since, the Turks made an Attack on Naroll, but were remulsed with About two months since, the full states at attack on Napoli, but were repulsed with great loss, and in their retreat, they destroyed ranny handsome villages, and all the farms and vineyards in their track. The Purkish arms consists of 25,000 men, under Ibrahim army consists of 25,000 men, under Ibrahim Pachar son of the Pacha of Egypt, and the sol liers are principally Egyptians. They have been generally successful in their light skirmishes, but in hard and set battles, the skirmishes, but in hard and set battles, the Greeks have the advantage. The Turks are now encamped at Mistra, total to be 48 miles distant) and the Greeks are quite sure of driving them out of the Morea this winter, as they will have to remain encamped all the they will have to remain encamped all the rainy season, and being unaccustomed to the weather, many will fall and the remainder are to be attacked by all the: Greeks, who are to be consolidated as soon as the Pacha has fixed his camp for the season. The Greeks say, they have 50,000 effective men at their command, and as soon as the harat their command, and as soon as the harvest is in, they will begin to muster. Their soldiers are not so good looking men as our volunteers, but I think they are brave fel-Sept. 17th. To-day we were visited by the

gallant Captain Canaries, the man who burnt the ship of the Captain Pacha, two years ago. He has been successful two or three times since—but his now just returned from an unsuccessful attack on the Turkish fleet laying in Alexandria. The cause of his fail-ure is attributed to a sudden change of wind after he had entered the harbour, and the after he had entered the hambon, and the conduct of a French Captain of a man of war brig, who knew Canaries' vessel and fired into her; this alarmed the Turks, and they into her, this alarmed the Turks, and they began to scatter their ships. Canaries finding he could not get alongside of any of them, owing to the change of wind, set fire to his ship and made the best of his way out of the harbour in his boot to two brigs, his companions, ho were waiting to carry him and his niet. Napoli-di Roma is, and at which place they arrived last night. Canaries is a man of very common appearance, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well built, and has the appearance of being kept on the water most appearance of being kept on the water most of his life time. We have two countrymen in the Greek service, both of whom have ucd very gallantly. One is Mr. Miller of the land service, the other Mr. Allen of the mavy; the latter was formerly in our navy, and now commands a gun-boat. Mr. Miller will not necept of a command, but goes into fight every opportunity as a volunteer, and the Greeks think he is a very excellent man. Some of our officers have this morning returned from visiting Argos, which was de-stroved some time since by the Turks; they say the ruins have the appearance of havin been handsome houses, but now nothing re mains but the walls, the situation of which aroused every indignant feeling in their re-publican bosoms."

From the Quebec Gazette. It has been proposed to construct branches from the Elie Canal to Lake Ontario and to the St. Lawrence at Oglensburg. Surveys of the one to Ogdensburg, here, we believe, been made, and reports avourable to its construction been returned. It is an undoubter feet, that a great part of our ashes, flot, tork and beet, and timber for consumnt u observation, is brought from the United States—from the very countries through which this canal passes. The prices of the New York market which we reces of the New-York market which are re gulated by its trade with the whole world, are generally higher than at Quebec. The march of the productions of the western parts of New-York ought consequently to The duty on American produce in England, when imported direct, which operates as a protection to colonial productions, and cre ates a fictitious price in Canada, tends to change that march, and directs it along the St. Lawrence.

It appears to us obvious, that the more that passes through our hands, whether A-merican or Canadian produce, the richer we shall be, the more of English manufactures will be consumed, the more of British shipwill be consumed, the more of British shipping will be employed; because whether with American produce or not, the ffeight of our ships will always be freight, always profit: American ashes or flour, or other produce, after employing British ships must be paid in British manufactures, the work in all the various stages before shipmen. all the various stages before shipment must be performed by British hands. It is our interest therefore to retain and encourage this entrance of American pro-

The Canada Trade Act, however went to make us lose it—the nature of our frontiers happily in this respect, make it nearly a

The Eric Canal is about to effect, what the Canada Trade Act could not effect, viz. draw off some of this valuable trade: The stademen of New-York have long seen that this must be one of the principal results of the opening of this canal, and they have taken great interest to get it completes.

From the accounts of the treasurer of New Jersey, it appears that her finances are in a flourishing condition. There is now a balance in the treasury of \$118,560 45.

AMERICAN TEA.—Decimens of tea raised and manufactured in Franklin county, Pa. have been exhibited at Chambersburg. The tea was raised from seed found in bax of imported tea.

Twenty-one Indian children from the Choctaw nation, have been received into the house of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Ken-tucky, for the purpose of being educated as christians.

HORSE RADISH. INORSE RADISH.

One drachm of the fresh scraped root of this plain, infused with four ounces of wanter, in a close vessel, for two hours, and made into syrup with double its weight of vinegar, is an approved remedy for hourseness. A tea-spoonful of this, has often proved suddenly effectual.

ENCOURAGING TO A YOUNG ARTIS

Proper the New York American.
About a month, says lar. Cole yours and from the interior of Pennytrana, placed three Landscapes in the hands of M Colman, a picture dealer in this city, for sale, hoping to obtain twenty dollars a picture dealer in this city, for sale, hoping to obtain twenty dollars a picture for them. There they remained transfer by the Mccanax's who purchas Gaide and Haphael's, and Titian's of the immission of the common three they might have remained in a artist, who had himself placed some his own productions in the hands of M Colman, had not gone to enquire for it proceeds. On casting his eyes upon one fire pictures by Mr. Cole his aclasses (where did this come from? and anothing gazing, almost incapable of understanding againg, almost incapable of understanding "where did this come from?" and entinue gazing, almost incapable of inderstants the answer. When informed, that what he saw was the work of a young man untured and unknown, be immediately purhase the picture for 25 dollars, the price M Colman had prevailed upon the painter affix to his work, adding, "Mr. Oolma keep the money due to me, and tike to his hance.—If I could, sir, I would add to What I now purchase for 25 dollars, I work part with for 25 guiness. I am deligied, and at the same time mortified. The could had add and at the same time mortified. youth has done, at once, and without struction, what I cannot do after 50 ye practice." This honourable testimony to nerit and genius of Mr. Cole was from C Trumbull.
Colonel Trumbull immediately mention

his purchase to another artist, and in thighest terms of eulogium. That are waited at the Colonel's rooms while the picture was sent for, and immediately claimed, "This is beyond the expecta you had raised." After gazing with der and delight, he hastened to see the maining two, purchased one, and left other only for lack of money. He can this in his hand to the rooms of Col. Tr-bull, where two other artists, of the rank in the city, were in waiting. The sult was, that the four went immediately suit was, that the four went immediately the picture dealer's one of the list me tioned artists bought the remaininging has scape; all left their cards for Mr. Co whose modesty had not permitted him introduce himself to the artists of the cit and all have expressed but one sentimer admiration and pleasure, at the talent whi is thus brought to light.

SHOCKING.

Zanestille, (Ohio) Nov. 1 On Saturday morning last, the house William Scott, about ten miles from town the Marietta road, was burned to the eros and awful to relate. Mr. Scott ronger therein! We learn that on the previous ternoon, he being intoxicated, ordered h family out doors and drove them off theps mises. About dark, as he was return home, having been to procure more liq he called at the house where his family w and requested admittance, which was fused; he then ordered their return how which they also refused; and he departs which they also refused; and he departs swearing and threatening to burn his hou with its contents and himself in it! conjectured by some that he deliberately fire to the house and remained in it unit was consumed; and by others that he came so drunk, that on the fire accident occurring, he was unable to stop if, or cate himself; but from his previous thr and the fact of a favourite Bible of his e having been found removed to a safe place with some of his clothes partly burnt, whi some books of his wife's were torn to p and strewed around the house, the form conjecture seems most probable.

From the Quebec Agricultural Report

October, we copy the following: The first snow made its appearance out top of the mountains on the 16th of t month, and there was a fall of snow the inches in depth on the 26th, which dist peared in the night of the 27th. There h been no frost to prevent ploughing, but was retarded for want of rain till the end the month, and a great deal remained to

All agricultural produce has risen in pro chiefly we believe, from an apprehension the insufficiency of the crops. This rise, i roducing greater economy, has a sure to dency to preserve a sufficiency througho the year, and if the prices rise too high the commencement, they are likely to f coportionately before the ensuing harres

OLDEN TIMES.

ford amusement to the reader.—In the ye 1649, the Governor, Deputy Gov. and m gistrates, formed an association for the popose of preventing the wearing of long his and the following was one of the article which they signed.

"Forasi to he as the wearing of long his after the hather of ruffians and barders Indians, has begun to invade New Englan contrary to the rule of God's word whis says it is a shame for a man to wear long his as also the commendable custom generally as also the commendable custom generally of all the godly of our nation until these for

We, the magistrates who have subscribe this paper (for the shewing of our own into cency in this behalf) do declare and marier our dislike and detestation against weight of such long him. of such long hair, as against a thing mary and unmanly, whereby men do defor themselves, and offend sober and male men, and do corrupt good manners. We do therefore any and the sole and the do therefore earnestly entreat all the elder of this jurisdiction (as often as they's see cause) to manifest their zeal sgalar in their public administrations, and to care that the members of the respective churches, be not defiled ther with that such as shall prove obstimety and will such as the such

to witness against them.

"1662, Sept. 25th. At a town meeting ordered that a cage be made, or some means invented by the Seletemen, comme such as sleep, or take tobacco cathe Land Day out of the meeting, in the time of

public exercise."

"1672, March 12. Voted that if my smoke to acco in the meeting house it public meeting, he shall pay a fine of the state of the s

-----Spermaciti, 1 oz. Sulphur, 1 oz. Seam, 1 oz. Cream of Tartar, 1 oz. Annised Pi verizo and mix together the above ingress ents in a mortar, and take one teaspool

Barylaud Gagette ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1825.

HYMENEAL,

Mirried in this county, on Thursday last, is the Rev. Mr. Hanchard. Joseph N. Surb's, esq. to Miss Sophia Watkins. In George-town, (D.C.) on the ish inst by the Rev. Mr. Daugherty, Mr. Lost W. Greenwell, to, Miss Lydia, And Oako, daughter of Mr. Henry Courtee, of

incition outsetters, the property of the Brigadier-Germi of the 8th brigade, to announce to the office and Soldiers under his command, the methodole intelligence of the death of the first division of Maryland minuser of the first division of far tached. Commings was a soldier of the resolution reversed for the services rendered, is country, and greatly externed for his guilties as a soldier and editzen. It is therefore respectfully recommended to the field and Staff Officers of the 8th Brigade, we was come on their left arm for thirty were the service of respect justify due to feld and Staff Officers of the Sth Brigade,
were reage on their left arm for thirty
lars, is a tribute of respect justly due to
the member of the first division,
and command of the first division.

Sth Brigade Md. Militia.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.

A considerable degree of public attention bring been called to the address delivered wife. Everett, our Minister at the Court of join, on delivering his letters of credence, in the snimadversions of some of our Jourakes, we have taken pains to procure the alowing translation of his speech, on the sensey of which reliance may be placed. Nat. Journal.

[Translation.]
Set: The President of the United States America has done me the honour to ap-dementa has done me the honour to ap-gent me their Envoy Extraordinary and Mi-sicar Plenipotentiary near your Majesty, editas directed me to present fou this let-tre of credence. I venture to hope that your prints will precive me with the same kind-lance always blown to my redecessors. Without possessing equal resonal claims to your indulgence, I shall clast, endeavour to merit it by discharg-

ighe duties of my office, as far as may be, a manner agreeable to your Majesty. The President has also directed me to asthe rresulent has also directed the to as-green Majesty, upon this occasion, or is accurate respect and good will which is actualled by the government and people the United States for the august person d rear Majesty, for your royal abmily, and fe the nation under your governmen. The resident has no other wish than to concur abyour Majesty in adopting all suitable natives for maintaining and extending the smalles intercourse that already exists better Spain and the United States. The perablical position of these two countries effective money on an active commerce, hich tends, in its turn, to encourage the try and promote the welfare of both. aci, as respects some of their most valua-le possessions, in the immediate neigh-embod of each other, they seem to have

mintended by nature for friends and af-s. The government of the United States I use all proper exertions, for giving acts these benevolent designs of Pro-More, and they have no reason to doubt a corresponding sentiments of amity and ad will will be felt by your Majesty. The President has entrusted me with full ers to settle with your Majesty's minis-the questions which have lately arisen

ences to the satisfaction and advantage oth parties. Ipray your Majesty to allow me to offer

ten the two governments. I shall think

repersonally the assurance of my respect, also best wishes for your Majesty's wel-

Westfield, (Mass.) Nov. 16. NEW CAVERN DISCOVERED.

We are informed that a Cavern was disweed in Granby, Conn. a few days since, two men who were hunting, about a mile on the meeting-house. It was close to, firetly under the place where a tree had streetly under the place where a tree had materned up. Two large roots ran per-periods, on one of which was seen a see where a door to all appearances, for-any hang. This was the entrance. In-like was discovered two human statues cut where it wood or the earth. 1760 was seen extred in one or two instances, and seve-al rules were found there bearing the apremains were found there bearing the ap-curace of having remained in the situation is which they were first noticed, a great ander of years. This discovery has exci-ted some considerable curiosity in Granby with adjacent towns; more particularly as a year discovered within so short a distance the immediate neighbourhood; and that though have remained to the first without

a would have remained to this time without ting known.

CRUEL PUNISHMENTS. CRUEL PUNISHMENTS.

The efficacy of the extreme severity of manhent, is strikingly exemplified in the sign of Henry VIII remarkable for the addingt of its crimes, which certainly did at arise from the mildness of punishment is that reign alone, says his historian, selemitwo thousand executions took place to robberies alone, exclusive of the religious maders, which are known to have exchangeous, amounting on an average, as it executions a day, Sundays included, thing the whole of Henry the Embrits. aring the whole of Henry the Eighth's

Archimm for Biting in on Steele Plate.
A gold medal has been presented by the mostly for the encouragement of the Ma-A pold medal has been presented by the locaty for the encouragement of the Marketters, and Commerce, to Mr. B. Turnell, for his Menstraum for biting in on and plate. The directions for preparing his menstraum are: Tako four parts by same of the strongest pyraligneous acid, and may part of alcohol; mix please together and agrate-them gently for about half a minute; the aid one part of pure nitricity, and when the whole are thoroughly hard, the menstraum is fit to be poursed.

you the etched start plate: